

## CLAIMS

Please amend the claims as follows:

1. (currently amended) A liquid electrophotographic toner composition comprising:

a) a liquid carrier having a Kauri-butanol number less than 30 mL; and  
b) a plurality of toner particles dispersed in the liquid carrier, wherein the toner particles comprise polymeric binder comprising at least one amphipathic copolymer comprising one or more S material portions and one or more D material portions, wherein the S material portions and the D material portions have respective solubilities in the liquid carrier that are sufficiently different from each other such that the S material portions tend to be more solvated by the liquid carrier while the D material portions tend to be more dispersed in the liquid carrier, and wherein the toner composition comprises acidic and basic functionality in an amount sufficient to provide a three dimensional gel of controlled rigidity which can be reversibly reduced to a fluid state by application of energy; and wherein the electrophotographic toner composition does not form a film under Photoreceptor Image Formation conditions.

2. (original) The liquid electrophotographic toner composition according to claim 1, wherein the acidic functionalities and basic are provided on one amphipathic copolymer.

3. (original) The liquid electrophotographic toner composition according to claim 2, wherein one of the acidic or basic functionalities are located in the S material portion, and the corresponding acidic or basic functionalities needed to form the acid/base pair is located in the D material portion.

4. (original) The liquid electrophotographic toner composition according to claim 3, wherein the acidic functionalities are located in the S material portion, and basic functionalities are located in the D material portion.

5. (original) The liquid electrophotographic toner composition according to claim 3, wherein the basic functionalities are located in the S material portion, and acidic functionalities are located in the D material portion.
6. (original) The liquid electrophotographic toner composition according to claim 1, wherein one of the acidic or basic functionalities are located on a first amphipathic copolymer, and the corresponding acidic or basic functionalities needed to form the acid/base pair is located on a second amphipathic copolymer.
7. (original) The liquid electrophotographic toner composition according to claim 6, wherein the acidic or basic functionalities located on the first amphipathic copolymer are located on the S material portion of the first copolymer, and the acidic or basic functionalities located on the second amphipathic copolymer are located on the S material portion of the second copolymer.
8. (original) The liquid electrophotographic toner composition according to claim 6, wherein the acidic or basic functionalities located on the first amphipathic copolymer are located on the D material portion of the first copolymer, and the acidic or basic functionalities located on the second amphipathic copolymer are located on the D material portion of the second copolymer.
9. (original) The liquid electrophotographic toner composition according to claim 6, wherein the acidic or basic functionalities located on the first amphipathic copolymer are located on the S material portion of the first copolymer, and the acidic or basic functionalities located on the second amphipathic copolymer are located on the D material portion of the second copolymer.
10. (original) The liquid electrophotographic toner composition according to claim 6, wherein the acidic or basic functionalities located on the first amphipathic copolymer are located on both the S material portion and the D material portion of the first copolymer, and the acidic or basic functionalities located on the second amphipathic copolymer are located on both the S material portion and the D material portion of the second copolymer.

11. (original) The liquid electrophotographic toner composition according to claim 1, said composition comprising a polyfunctional bridging compound having at least two acidic or basic functionalities to assist in gel formation.

12. (original) The liquid electrophotographic toner composition according to claim 1, wherein one of the acidic or basic functionalities are located on an amphipathic copolymer, and the corresponding acidic or basic functionalities needed to form the acid/base pair is located on a polyfunctional bridging compound.

13. (original) The liquid electrophotographic toner composition according to claim 12, wherein acidic functionalities are located on the amphipathic copolymer, and at least two basic functionalities are located on a polyfunctional bridging compound.

14. (original) The liquid electrophotographic toner composition according to claim 12, wherein basic functionalities are located on the amphipathic copolymer, and at least two acidic functionalities are located on a polyfunctional bridging compound.

15. (original) The liquid electrophotographic toner composition according to claim 1, wherein acidic functionalities are provided by incorporation of one or more acid-functional polymerizable compounds in the amphipathic copolymer, wherein the acid-functional polymerizable compound is selected from the group consisting of acrylic acid, 2-acrylamido-2-methyl propane sulfonic acid, crotonic acid, itaconic acid, maleic acid, methacrylic acid, pentaerythritol dimethacrylate, 2-carboxyethyl acrylate, styrene sulfonic acid, and 4-vinyl benzoic acid.

16. (original) The liquid electrophotographic toner composition according to claim 1, wherein basic functionalities are provided by incorporation of one or more base-functional polymerizable compounds in the amphipathic copolymer, wherein the base-functional polymerizable compound is selected from the group consisting of 2-(dimethylamino)ethyl methacrylate, diacetone acrylamide, acrylamide, allyl alcohol, allyl amine, allyl diethylamine, allyl ethylamine, allyl dimethylamine, allyl hydroxyethyl ether, N-allyl piperidine, p-amino styrene, diallyl amine, bis-diallylamino methane, t-butylamino methacrylate, diethylaminoethyl methacrylate, diallyl

methamine, N,N-diallylmelamine, 2-dimethylaminoethyl methacrylate, dimethylaminopropyl acrylamide, 2-dimethylamino methyl styrene, 3-dimethylamino neopentyl acrylate, 2,3-dihydroxy propyl acrylate, 2-diisopropylaminoethyl methacrylate, 4-hydroxybutyl acrylate, 4-hydroxybutyl methacrylate, 2-hydroxyethyl acrylate, 2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate, 2-hydroxypropyl acrylate, 2-hydroxypropyl methacrylate, 4-hydroxy styrene, vinyl benzene alcohol, vinyl benzene dimethylamine, 2-vinyl pyridine, 4-vinyl pyridine, and N-vinyl-2-pyrrolidone.

17. (original) The liquid electrophotographic toner composition according to claim 1, wherein the D material portion of the amphipathic copolymer has a total calculated  $T_g$  greater than or equal to about 30°C.

18. (original) The liquid electrophotographic toner composition according to claim 1, wherein the D material portion of the amphipathic copolymer has a total calculated  $T_g$  of from about 50-60°C.

19. (original) The liquid electrophotographic toner composition according to claim 1, wherein the amphipathic copolymer has a total calculated  $T_g$  greater than or equal to about 30°C.

20. (original) The liquid electrophotographic toner composition according to claim 1, wherein the amphipathic copolymer has a total calculated  $T_g$  greater than about 55°C.

21. (original) The liquid electrophotographic toner composition according to claim 1, the toner particle comprising at least one visual enhancement additive.

22. (currently amended) A method of making a liquid electrophotographic toner composition, comprising the steps of:

a) providing a plurality of free radically polymerizable monomers, wherein at least one of the monomers comprises a first reactive functionality;

b) free radically polymerizing the monomers in a solvent to form a first reactive functional polymer, wherein the monomers and the first reactive functional polymer are soluble in the solvent;

c) reacting a compound having a second reactive functionality that is reactive with the first reactive functionality and free radically polymerizable functionality with the first reactive functional polymer under conditions such that at least a portion of the second reactive functionality of the compound reacts with at least a portion of the first reactive functionality of the polymer to form one or more linkages by which the compound is linked to the polymer, thereby providing an S material portion polymer with pendant free radically polymerizable functionality;

d) copolymerizing ingredients comprising (i) the S material portion polymer with pendant free radically polymerizable functionality, (ii) one or more free radically polymerizable monomers, and (iii) a liquid carrier in which polymeric material derived from ingredients comprising the one or more additional monomers of ingredient (ii) is insoluble;

said copolymerizing occurring under conditions effective to form an amphipathic copolymer having S and D portions and to incorporate acidic or basic functionality in the copolymer, wherein the S material portions and the D material portions have respective solubilities in the liquid carrier that are sufficiently different from each other such that the S material portions tend to be more solvated by the liquid carrier while the D material portions tend to be more dispersed in the liquid carrier; wherein the toner composition comprising comprises acidic and basic functionality in an amount sufficient to provide a three dimensional gel of controlled rigidity which can be reversibly reduced to a fluid state by application of energy; and wherein the electrophotographic toner composition does not form a film under Photoreceptor Image Formation conditions.

23. (original) The method of claim 22, wherein the first reactive functionality is selected from hydroxyl and amine functionalities, and the second reactive functionality is selected from isocyanate and epoxy functionalities.

24. (original) The method of claim 22, wherein the first reactive functionality is a hydroxyl functionality, and the second reactive functionality is an isocyanate functionality.

25. (original) The method of claim 22, wherein the first reactive functionality is selected from isocyanate and epoxy functionalities, and the second reactive functionality is selected from hydroxyl and amine functionalities.

26. (original) A method of electrophotographically forming an image on a substrate surface comprising steps of:

- a) providing a liquid toner composition of claim 1;
- b) causing an image comprising the toner particles in a carrier liquid to be formed on a surface of a photoreceptor; and
- c) transferring the image from the surface of the photoconductor to an intermediate transfer material or directly to a print medium without film formation on the photoreceptor.